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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, S. Adams
Pleaſe to inſert the following.

I Can very eaſily believe that the officers of the regiments poſted in this town, have been inform'd by our *good friends*, that the inhabitants are ſuch a rude unpoliſh'd kind of folks, as that they are in danger, at leaſt of being affronted during their reſidence here; and therefore their placing centinels at their reſpective dwellings ſeems to be a natural precaution, and under that apprehenſion may be a neceſſary ſtep to guard their perſons from injury. Or if it be only a piece of reſpect or homage every where ſhown to the ſuperior officers of the army, it is a matter which concerns no other perſons that I know of, I am ſure it is no concern of mine: In this view it is a military cuſtom, in no way interfering with, obſtructing or infringing the common rights of the community.—But when theſe gentlemens attendants take upon them to call upon every one, who paſſes by, to know *Who comes there* as the phraſe is, I take it to be in the higheſt degree impertinent, unleſs they can ſhew a legal authority for ſo doing. —There is ſomething in it, which looks as if the town was altogether under the government & controul of the military power: And as long as the inhabitants are fully perſwaded that this is not the caſe at preſent, and moreover hope and believe that it never will, it has a natural tendency to irritate the minds of all who have a juſt ſenſe of honor, and think they have the privilege of walking the ſtreets without being controul'd.

I have heard that ſome of theſe attendants, when queſtion'd by gentlemen who have tho't themſelves affronted in this manner, have pleaded orders from their officers: This I am not apt to believe; but ſhould I be under a miſtake, the queſtion ſtill occurs, What right have their officers to give them ſuch orders in this town? It is a queſtion which appears to me to be of *preſent* importance, and ought to be decided: For if the gentlemen of the army ſhould differ in their ſentiments reſpecting this matter, from the inhabitants and freemen of the town, the poſting a *ſtanding army* among us, eſpecially as it is *without* and *againſt our conſent*, inſtead of preventing tumults, which it is ſaid was the profeſs'd deſign of the troops being *ſent for*, and ordered here, it is to be feared, will have a tendency quite the reverſe——I am informed that not leſs than nine gentlemen of character, ſome of them of the firſt families in this province, were ſtop'd and put under guard the other evening, for refuſing to ſubmit to this *military novelty*: And ſtill more alarming, that even one of his Majeſty's Council, was ſtop'd in his chariot in the day time, when going out of town, under a flimſy pretence that poſſibly he might have conceal'd a deſerter in his chariot, and was treated with inſolence. The hon. gentleman I dare ſay felt his reſentment kindle; and every one who hears of ſo high handed an inſult muſt feel anger glowing in his breaſt.—— I forbear to mention the conſtant practice of challenging, as it is called, the country people when paſſing and repaſſing, upon their lawful buſineſs, thro' the gates of the city, where a guard houſe is erected, upon land belonging to the publick, and it is commonly ſaid, without the leave, or even aſking the leave of the publick!

Are we a garriſon'd town or are we not? If we are, let us know by whoſe authority and by whoſe *influence* we are made ſo: If not, and I take it for granted we are not, let us then aſſert & maintain the honor—the dignity of free citizens and place the military, where all other men are, and where they always ought & always *will* be plac'd in every free country, *at the foot of the common law of the land*.—— To ſubmit to the civil magiſtrate in the *legal* exerciſe of power is for ever the part of a good ſubject: and to *anſwer* the watchmen of the town in the night, may be the part of a good citizen, as well as to afford them all neceſſary countenance and ſupport: But, to be called to account by a common ſoldier, or any ſoldier, is a badge of ſlavery which none but a *ſlave* will wear.

It was an article of complaint in the memorable petition of right in the reign of King Charles the firſt, that certain perſons exercis'd "a power to proceed *within the land* according to the juſtice of *martial law*", even againſt ſoldiers, "by ſuch *ſummary* courſe and order as is agreeable to *martial* law, and as is uſed in armies *in the time of war*." And by the bill of rights it is declared that "the raiſing and keeping a *ſtanding army* within the kingdom in a time of peace is *againſt law*. It ſeems that in the reign of K. Chales the firſt, it was look'd upon to be "againſt the form of the great charter and law of the land" that any man *within the land*, tho' a *ſoldier* or *mariner*, ſhould be judg'd and executed by the martial law; "leſt by color thereof, any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be deſtroy'd or put to death contrary to the law or franchiſe of the land": and therefore the lords and commons, the guardians of the people, *demanded* of the King as *their right*, and according to the laws and ſtatutes of the realm, the revoking and annulling the commiſſions which he had illegally iſſued for ſuch purpoſe, and even that Prince revok'd and annull'd them.

Is there any one who dares to ſay that Americans have not the rights of ſubjects? Is Boſton diſfranchiſed? When, and for what crime was it done? If not, Is it not enough for us to have ſeen *ſoldiers* and *mariners* forejudg'd of life and executed *within the body of the county by martial law?* Are *citizens* to be called upon, threatned, ill uſed at the will of the ſoldiery, and put under arreſt, by pretext of the law military, in breach of the fundamental rights of ſubjects, and contrary to the law and franchiſe of the land? And are the inhabitants of this town ſtill to be affronted in the night as well as the day by ſoldiers arm'd with muſkets and fix'd bayonets? Are theſe the bleſſings of government? Is this the method to reconcile the people to the temper of the *preſent* adminiſtration of government in this province? Will the ſpirits of people, as yet unſubdued by tyranny, unaw'd by the menaces of arbitrary power, ſubmit to be *govern'd* by military force? No, Let us rouze our attention to the common law, which is our birthright—our great ſecurity againſt all kinds of inſult & oppreſſion—The law, which when rightly uſed, is the *curb* and the *terror* of the haughtieſt tyrant—Let our magiſtrates execute the good and wholeſome laws of the land with reſolution and an intrepid firmneſs—aided by the poſſe comitatus, the body of the county, which is their only natural and legal ſtrength, they will ſee their authority rever'd: The boldeſt tranſgreſſors will then tremble before them, and the *orderly* and *peaceable* inhabitants will be reſtored to the rights, privileges and immunities of *free ſubjects*——

VINDEX.

The following Letters and Remarks, extracted from the LONDON MAGAZINE *for* February 1768, *wait on you with a Deſire that you would give them a place in your valuable Gazette: Their pertinency to the preſent political Controverſy; the ſtrength & ingenuity with which their doctrine is advanced and ſupported; together with the Occaſion that gave Riſe to them, will ſufficiently apologize for their Republication at this Time, eſpecially when it is ſuggeſted that their ſuppoſed Author bears the Name of Dr. B. Franklin.*

IN July 1754. when from the encroachments of the French in America on the lands of the crown, and the interruption they gave to the commerce of this country among the Indians, a war was apprehended, commiſſioners from a number of the colonies met at Albany, to form a plan of union for their common defence. The plan they agreed to was, in ſhort, this; "That a grand council ſhould be formed, of members to be choſen by the aſſemblies and ſent from all the colonies; which council, together with a governor general to be appointed by the crown, ſhould be empowered to make general laws to raiſe money in all the colonies for the defence of the whole." This plan was ſent to the government here for approbation; had it been approved and eſtabliſhed by authority from hence, Engliſh America thought itſelf ſufficiently able to cope with the French, without our aſſiſtance; ſeveral of the colonies having alone in former wars withſtood the whole power of the enemy, unaſſiſted not only by the mother country, but by any of the neighbouring provinces. The plan, however, was not approved here; but a new one was formed inſtead of it, by which it was propoſed, that "the governors of all the colonies, attended by one or two members of their reſpective councils, ſhould aſſemble, concert meaſures for the defence of the whole, erect forts where they judged proper, and raiſe what troops they thought neceſſary, with power to draw on the treaſury here for the ſums that ſhould be wanted; and the treaſury to be reimburſed by a tax laid on the colonies by act of parliament." This new plan being communicated by governor Shirley to a gentleman of Philadelphia, then in Boſton, (who hath very eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf, before and ſince that time, in the literary world, and whoſe judgment, penetration and candor, as well as his readineſs and ability to ſuggeſt, forward, or carry into execution every ſcheme of public utility, hath moſt deſervedly endeared him not only to our fellow ſubjects throughout the whole continent of North-America, but to his numberleſs friends on this ſide the Atlantic) occaſioned the following remarks from him, which, perhaps, may contribute in ſome degree to its being laid aſide. As they very particularly ſhow the then ſentiments of the Americans on the ſubject of a parliamentary tax, *before* the French power in that country was ſubdued, and *before* the late reſtraints on their commerce, they ſatisfy me, and I hope they will convince your readers, contrary to what has been advanced by ſome of your correſpondents, that thoſe particulars have had no ſhare in producing the preſent oppoſition to ſuch a tax, nor in the diſturbances occaſioned by it; which theſe papers, indeed, do almoſt prophetically foretell. For this purpoſe, having accidentally fallen into my hands, they are communicated to you by one who is, not *partially*, but in the *moſt enlarged ſenſe*,

A Lover of Britain.

SIR, Tueſday morning.

"I return the looſe ſheets of the plan, with thanks, to your excellency for communicating them.

I apprehend, that excluding the *people* of the colonies from all ſhare in the choice of the grand council, will give extreme diſſatisfaction, as well as the taxing them by act of parliament where they have no repreſentative. It is very poſſible, that this general government might be as well and faithfully adminiſtred without the people, as with them; but where heavy burthens have been laid on them, it has been found uſeful to make it, as much as poſſible, their own act; for they bear better when they have, or think they have ſome ſhare in the direction; and when any public meaſures are generally grievous or even diſtaſteful to the people, the wheels of government muſt move more heavily."

SIR, Wedneſday morning.

"I mentioned it yeſterday to your excellency, as my opinion, that excluding the *people* of the colonies from all ſhare in the choice of the grand council, would probably give extreme diſſatisfaction, as well as the taxing them by act of parliament, where they have no repreſentative. In matters of general concern to the people, and eſpecially where burthens are to be laid upon them, it is of uſe to conſider, as well what they will be apt to think and ſay, as what they ought to think; I ſhall therefore, as your excellency requires it of me, briefly mention what of either kind occurs to me on this occaſion.

Firſt they will ſay, & perhaps with juſtice, that the body of the people in the colonies are as loyal, and as firmly attached to the preſent conſtitution, and reigning family, as any ſubjects in the king's dominions.

That there is no reaſon to doubt the readineſs and willingneſs of the repreſentatives they may chuſe, to grant from time to time ſuch ſupplies for the defence of the country, as ſhall be judged neceſſary, ſo far as their abilities will allow.

That the people in the colonies, who are to feel the immediate miſchiefs of invaſion and conqueſt by an enemy in the loſs of their eſtates, lives and liberties, are likely to be better judges of the quantity of forces neceſſary to be raiſed and maintained, forts to be built and ſupported, and of their own abilities to bear the expence, than the parliament of England at ſo great a diſtance.

That governors often come to the colonies merely to make fortunes, with which they intend to return to Britain; are not always men of the beſt abilities or integrity, have many of them no eſtates here, nor any natural connections with us, that ſhould make them heartily concerned for our welfare; and might poſſibly be fond of raiſing and keeping up more forces than neceſſary, from the profits accruing to themſelves, and to make proviſion for their friends and dependants.

That the councellors in moſt of the colonies being appointed by the crown, on the recommendation of governors, are often of ſmall eſtates, frequently dependant on the governors for offices, and therefore too much under influence.

That there is, therefore, great reaſon to be jealous of a power in ſuch governors and councils, to raiſe ſuch ſums as they ſhall judge neceſſary, by draft on the lords of the treaſury, to be afterwards laid on the colonies by act of parliament, and paid by the people here; ſince they might abuſe it by projecting uſeleſs expeditions, harraſſing the people, and taking them from their labour to execute ſuch projects, merely to create offices and employments, and gratify their dependants, and divide profits.

That the parliament of England is at a great diſtance, ſubject to be miſinformed & miſled by ſuch governors and councils, whoſe united intereſts might probably ſecure them againſt the effect of any complaint from hence.

That it is ſuppoſed an undoubted right of Engliſhmen, not to be taxed but by their own conſent given through their repreſentatives.

That the colonies have no repreſentatives in parliament.

That to propoſe taxing them by parliament, and refuſe them the liberty of chuſing a repreſentative council

Vide Page 816 & Pa. 1053. v Mr. Erving — vid. Magna. Charta, pa. 790. ‖ Dr. Franklin. ſ Reſtraints by Molaſs. Act vid. pa. 9. — Glaſs Act. pa. 735. Vol. I. &c

to meet in the colonies, and consider and judge of the necessity of any general tax, and the quantum, shows suspicion of their loyalty to the crown, or of their regard for their country, or of their common sense and understanding, which they have not deserved.

That compelling the colonies to pay money without their consent, would be rather like raising contributions in an enemy's country, than taxing of Englishmen for their own public benefit.

That it would be treating them as a conquered people, and not as true British subjects.

That a tax laid by the representatives of the colonies might easily be lessened as the occasions should lessen, but being once laid by parliament under the influence of the representations made by governors, would probably be kept up and continued for the benefit of governors, to the grievous burthen and discouragement of the colonies, and prevention of their growth and increase.

That a power in governors to march the inhabitants from one end of the British and French colonies to the other, being a country of at least 1500 square miles, without the approbation or consent of their representatives first obtained, such expeditions might be grievous and ruinous to the people, and would put them on footing with the subjects of France in Canada, that now groan under such oppression from their governor, who for two years past has harrassed them with long and destructive marches to the Ohio.

That if the colonies in a body may be well governed by governors and councils appointed by the crown, without representatives, particular colonies may as well or better be so governed; a tax may be laid on them all by act of parliament for support of government, and their assemblies may be dismissed as an useless part of the constitution.

That the powers proposed by the Albany plan of union, to be vested in a grand council representative of the people, even with regard to military matters, are not so great as those the colonies of Rhode-Island and Connecticut are entrusted with by their charters, and have never abused; for by this plan, the president general is appointed by the crown, and controuls all by his negative; but in these governments the people chuse the governor, and yet allow him no negative.

That the British colonies bordering on the French are properly frontiers of the British empire; and the frontiers of an empire are properly defended at the joint expence of the body of the people in such empire: It would now be thought hard by act of parliament to oblige the Cinque ports or sea coasts of Britain to maintain the whole navy, because they are more immediately defended by it, not allowing them at the same time a vote in chusing members of the parliament; and if the frontiers in America must bear the expence of their own defence, it seems hard to allow them no share in voting the money, judging of the necessity and sum, or advising the measures.

That besides the taxes necessary for the defence of the frontiers, the colonies pay yearly great sums to the mother-country unnoticed: For taxes paid in Britain by the landholder or artificer, must enter into and increase the price of the produce of land and of manufactures made of it; and great part of this is paid by consumers in the colonies, who thereby pay a considerable part of the British taxes.

We are restrained in our trade with foreign nations; and where we could be supplied with any manufacture cheaper from them, but must buy the same dearer from Britain, the difference of price is as a clear tax to Britain.

We are obliged to carry great part of our produce directly to Britain, and where the duties there laid upon it lessen its price to the planter, or it sells for less than it would in foreign markets, the difference is a tax paid to Britain.

Some manufactures we could make, but are forbidden, and must take them of British merchants; the whole price of these is a tax paid to Britain.

By our greatly increasing the demand and consumption of British manufactures, their price is considerably raised of late years; their advance is clear profit to Britain, and enables its people better to pay great taxes; and much of it being paid by us, is clear tax to Britain.

In short, as we are not suffered to regulate our trade, and restrain the importation and consumption of British superfluities (as Britain can the consumption of foreign superfluities) our whole wealth centres finally among the merchants and inhabitants of Britain, and if we make them richer, and enable them better to pay their taxes, it is nearly the same as being taxed ourselves, and equally beneficial to the crown.

These kind of secondary taxes, however, we do not complain of, though we have no share in the laying or disposing of them; but to pay immediate heavy taxes, in the laying, appropriation and disposition of which we have no part, and which perhaps we may know to be as unnecessary, as grievous, must seem hard measure to Englishmen, who cannot conceive, that by hazarding their lives and fortunes, in subduing and settling new countries, extending the dominion and increasing the commerce of their mother-nation, they have forfeited the native rights of Britons, which they think ought rather to be given them as due to such merit, if they had been before in a state of slavery.

These, and such kind of things as these, I apprehend, will be thought and said by the people, if the proposed alteration of the Albany plan should take place. Then the administration of the board of governors and councils so appointed, not having any representative body of the people to approve and unite in its measures, and conciliate the minds of the people to them, will probably become suspected and odious; dangerous animosities and feuds will arise between the governors and governed, and every thing go into confusion.

Perhaps I am too apprehensive in this matter; but having freely given my opinion and reasons, your excellency can judge better than I whether there be any weight in them, and the shortness of the time allowed me, will, I hope, in some degree, excuse the imperfections of this scrawl.

With the greatest respect, and fidelity, I have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant."

SIR, Boston, Dec. 22, 1754.

"Since the conversation your excellency was pleased to honour me with, on the subject of uniting the colonies more intimately with Great-Britain, by allowing them representatives in parliament, I have something further considered that matter, and am of opinion, that such an union would be very acceptable to the colonies, provided they had a reasonable number of representatives allowed them; and that all the old acts of parliament restraining the trade or cramping the manufactures of the colonies, be at the same time repealed, and the British subjects on this side the water put, in those respects, on the same footing with those in Great-Britain, till the new parliament, representing the whole, shall think it for the interest of the whole to re-enact some or all them: It is not that I imagine so many representatives will be allowed the colonies, as to have any great weight by their numbers; but I think there might be sufficient to occasion those laws to be better and more impartially considered, and perhaps to overcome the private interest of a petty corporation, or of any particular set of artificers or traders in England, who heretofore seem, in some instances, to have been more regarded than all the colonies, or than was consistent with the general interest, or best national good. I think too, that the government of the colonies by a parliament, in which they are fairly represented, would be vastly more agreeable to the people, than the method lately attempted to be introduced by royal instructions, as well as more agreeable to the nature of an English constitution, and to English liberty; and that such laws as now seem to bear hard on the colonies, would (when judged by such a parliament for the best interest of the whole) be more chearfully submitted to, and more easily executed.

I should hope too, that by such an union, the people of Great Britain, and the people of the colonies, would learn to consider themselves, not as belonging to a different community with different interests, but to one community with one interest, which I imagine would contribute to strengthen the whole, and greatly lessen the danger of future separations.

It is, I suppose, agreed to be the general interest of any state, that its people be numerous and rich; men enough to fight in its defence, and enough to pay sufficient taxes to defrey the charge; for these circumstances tend to the security of the state, and its protection from foreign power: But it seems not of so much importance whether the fighting be done by John or Thomas, or the tax paid by William or Charles. The iron manufacture employs and enriches British subjects, but is it of any importance to the state, whether the manufacturers live at Birmingham or Sheffield, or both, since they are still within its bounds, and their wealth and persons at its command? Could the Goodwin Sands be laid dry by banks, and land equal to a large country thereby gained to England, and presently filled with English inhabitants, would it be right to deprive such inhabitants of the common privilege enjoyed by other Englishmen, the right of vending their produce in the same ports, and of making their own shoes, because a merchant, or a shoemaker, living on the old land, might fancy it more for his advantage to trade or make shoes for them? Would this be right, even if the land were gained at the expence of the state? And would it not seem less right, if the charge and labour of gaining the additional territory to Britain had been borne by the settlers themselves? And would not the hardship appear yet greater, if the people of the new country should be allowed no representatives in the parliament enacting such impositions? Now I look on the colonies as so many counties gained to Great-Britain, and more advantageous to it than if they had been gained out of the sea around its coasts, and joined to its land: For being in different climates, they afford greater variety of produce, and being separated by the ocean, they increase much more its shipping and seamen; and since they are all included in the British empire, which has only extended itself by their means; and the strength and wealth of the parts is the strength and wealth of the whole; what imports it to the general state, whether a merchant, a smith, or a hatter, grow rich in Old or New-England? And if, through increase of people, two smiths are wanted for one employed before, why may not the *new* smith be allowed to live and thrive in the *new country*, as well as the *old* one in the *old*? In fine, why should the countenance of a state be *partially* afforded to its people, unless it be most in favour of those, who have most merit? And if there be any difference, those who have most contributed to enlarge Britain's empire and commerce, increase her strength, her wealth, and the numbers of her people, at the risk of their own lives and private fortunes, in new and strange countries, methinks ought rather to expect some preference.

With the greatest respect and esteem, I have the honour to be Your excellency's most obedient,
and most humble servant."

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IF your Brother Type, or his Associate, will be a little more intelligible in his or their next Publications, we shall perhaps be able to determine whether an Answer is necessary, which to say the Truth is now what is called a *moot Point*. N.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

MR. Draper, who is so ready to catch at the suppos'd mistakes of others, is desir'd to correct a palpable one in his last Court Gazette, relating to the ship Boston Packet, commanded by Capt. Folger, who (he says) was to take in a cargo of goods for this place, immediately after discharging the cargo he carried from hence. This piece of intelligence seems to be cook'd up for the purpose of preventing the successful operation of the patriotic resolution of the merchants here to stop the further importation of English Goods, which the pretended friends of government know to be the most effectual method of putting a stop to our oppressions. A fallacy similar to this of Mr. Draper's, has been tried at New-York, but was detected and baffled, as every attempt of the like kind I hope will be: I can assure the Public, his "representation of that matter" is absolutely FALSE—So far is it from the truth, that the above-mentioned vessel was order'd to be immediately ballast with Hemp & Coals, and to proceed to this port. I am your's, VERAX.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

You are desired to publish the following.

THE staunchest Hound in the whole pack of Barkers, even MENTOR *himself, is in a fair way of being run down by the slim and feeble Publisher of the Court Gazette; we are now frequently complimented by that Personage, or some sub-devil belonging to his press, with unlucky hints, forewd remarks, or frothy impertinencies of their own fabricating.—Of this kind of composition, we have near half a column in the Paper of Friday last, where the little gentleman has gratified his puny passion, and belched up a considerable proportion of gall, some little part of which has daub'd the shirts of M. Y. Secry. If I know not who this M. Y. is, but if that person has had the audacity to publish any thing in the authoritative way in his own name, the ironical sneer may be just; but if he has acted under the direction of a body of Gentlemen, who are not of the inferior class, if we may judge by their conduct; nor despicable for abilities, if we may determine from their compositions, which have certainly reflected the greatest honor on Americans, even in the judgment of their enemies; what must we think of this great Sir Courtly-Type, who having inlisted in the dirtiest cause, spews his rancour in the faces of men, whose shoes (if I am not greatly mistaken in my conjecture) he is unworthy to unloose. The authors of the Journal, with whom this Thing, or rather Master Sir Francis Ashtype has to do, I dare say, can and will answer for themselves; but thus much I can safely affirm, that I have taken pains as far as my opportunities of information would permit me, to examine the facts contained in the Journal, and have never yet discovered an error; but should there appear to be a mistake, the sagacious discoverer might have been so courtly as to have given it a softer term than a Lie. I belong to no particular Circle that assumes the public name, but as an individual interested in the public welfare, shall be ever ready to detect error, and frown on the brow of insolence, be the authority ever so great: I flatter myself the time is not far off, when unjust representations, & vile aspersions will lose their effect; and that truth and justice will take place, to the glory of God, the salvation of Americans, and the confusion of all his and our enemies.* VIGILATOR.

For LONDON,

The Brigantine SPRAGG,
PHILIP BASS, Commander,
Now lying at Hancock's Wharff,
Will sail as soon as possible.
For Freight or Passage apply to *Ezekiel Price*, at his Insurance-Office in King-Street.

As it is proposed the said Brig should sail for London with the utmost Dispatch, whatever Freight is offered within ten Days, will be taken on Board at a lower Rate than the usual and customary Freight.

Jane Eustis

Has just imported from *London* and *Glasgow*, per Capts. *Jarvis* and *Dunn*,

A great Variety of *English, India & Scotch* Goods (which she will sell very low for Cash) amongst which are,

RICH brocades and damasks of various colours, *stript and flower'd silks*; pink, green, grey and brown ducapes; pink, green, grey, blue, white and stript mantuas; black, blue, white, crimson, scarlet and yellow palong sattins; blue, black and white rich sattins; black paduasoys, black and coloured capuchine silks, black and coloured taffaties, brolios, sarsnets, wide and narrow persians, fur muffs and tippets, fur trimmings, barcelona handkerchiefs, printing check'd and spotted linnen handkerchiefs, black cravats, book muslin, Irish linnens, checks, sheeting, cambricks, flowered and plain lawns, fine sprigg'd and plain lawn aprons, black and white plain and flower'd gauzes, black and white catgut, clouting diaper, buckaback, osnabrigs, beaver coating, serges, black worsted breeches patterns, drab cotton velvets, black capoon for breeches, white flannel, balloons, tammies, plain and stript cambletts, duroys, calimancoes, black plain russels, dimonties, barleycorns, men women and children's gloves and hose of all sorts, womens silk and worsted mitts, Kilmarnock caps, Scotch coloured and cambrick threads, tapes, balladine sewing silks, bengals, ginghams, a large assortment laces, a large assortment patent wove stays for women and children, silk and worsted hoes, silk clogs, black leather clogs and galoshes, childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, Ladies and Boys beaver hats, jockey caps, large blue feathers, black and white plumes, fans, a great variety ribbons, stone shoe knee and girdle buckles and broaches, stone pearl wax and garnet neckla.es and earings, hair bags, silver & snail trimmings, head and breast flowers, materials for flowers, combs for Ladies hair, combs in cases, pins, needles, sealing paper, ink-powder, playing cards, Kippen's and Tilloch's snuff, bibles and testaments, wash balls and boxes, tooth and comb brushes, tooth powder, stay laces, cap wire, bonnet paper, black sattin bonnets, London quality and shoe bindings, Lyed Lavender water, Stoughton's elixer, Turlington's balsam, Eau de luce, patches, French chalk, London Dolls, &c.

N. B. China Dishes, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Bowls, &c. by the Box or smaller Quantity.—A few Setts Clarisa and Pamela, to be sold under the Sterling Cost.

Jonas Clark, & Co.

Have imported in Captain Jarvis *from* London,

A Fresh Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, which they will sell at the lowest Advance for Cash only, by Wholesale and Retail, at their Shop next to Mr. William Greenleaf's, *fronting Cornhill*.——*ALSO*, *Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.*

Just Imported from LONDON, in Capt. Jarvis, and Sold

By George Erving,

BOHEA TEA, Pepper, Starch, new Currants, split Peas, best Durham Flour of Mustard, old Cheshire Cheese, and choice London Porter in Bottles.—ALSO, a new Assortment of low pric'd Irish Linnens, and Russia Duck. Dec. 2, 1768.

|| Secretary to the Sons of Liberty & Richard Draper † Gov. Barnard ∨ vid their agreement pa. 199. ∧ vid Journal, page, 323.

By several Vessels from Europe since our last, we have Advices to the 13th of October; but have only Room for the few following Articles, viz.

LONDON, October 3.

Yesterday it was currently reported that orders have been sent to the Danish embassador at Paris, to demand, in categorical terms, full satisfaction for the insult which the Danish flag lately received in the Mediterranean, from a French chebeck, which affront, it is imagin'd has determin'd his Danish Majesty to postpone his intended visit to the court of Versailles.

The powers engaged in Lord C—m's new formed Brunswick compact, are, Great Britain, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and all the lesser provinces of the house of Brunswick.

It's said that a Sermon, rather too warm on the side of Liberty, lately preached in America, has been burnt by order of the Governors there.

Great bets are depending at the west end of the town, that there will be a general war all over Europe within twelve months.

One principal obstruction to the change of the Ministry, is, that Lord E——d (who is intended to have a principal share in the Administration) will not come in, if Lord C——s is permitted to have any share therein, not chusing to draw with a man who will arrogate to himself the guidance of every measure, which, if successful, he will solely assume the honour of: and if likely to be otherwise, will withdraw, and lay the blame upon the rest, as he did before.

We are told that a great and honest man at the head of the law, who has been talked of to be removed, for these two years past, will not quit his station, unless he is dismissed by Royal Authority.

This morning between four and five o'clock the Transports, to the number of eighty, were conveyed from Newgate and put on board of a close lighter at Blackfriars, in order to be forwarded to the British plantations, They went off very merry, huzzaing; and declared they were going to a place where they might soon regain their lost liberty.

It is now said that one principal reason for allowing a Popish Bishop in Canada, was, to furnish a pretence for establishing a Protestant Prelatic Hierarchy throughout all the other English Colonies of America.

Oct. 4. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had a very narrow escape from falling into an ambush of the French in the neighbourhood of Centuri, having his horse shot under him, but was timely relieved by a party of the Corsicans.

By Letters from the Hague we are informed, that his Prussian Majesty has been for some time past indisposed, and that it was this disagreeable news that prevented Prince Henry of Prussia from paying his intended visit to the court of Great-Britain, as it determined his Highness to return home to Berlin immediately.

LONDON,

October 13. The mails from Holland, France and Flanders, which arrived this afternoon, bro't advice, that several bands of Turkes had passed the Niester, and were committing hostilities on the Polish territory; that the confederates of Bar, who were lately dispersed by the Russian troops, had reunited themselves on the Ottoman side of the Niester; and that General Kreczetniknow has posted a line of troops from Mnieuyiduc to Cronstantinow.

Letters from Italy by yesterday's Holland mail advise, that a strong report prevails that an English squadron will soon appear at Nice, to be employed in such manner as the King of Sardinia shall judge proper.

The several expresses arrived at the court end of the town since Saturday, have occasioned no little bustle amongst the politicians near St. James's, who seem extremely embarrased to account for the motives of the uncommon hurry and business observed at present going on at certain offices in the administration.

The following changes are talked of to take place next week, viz. the Duke of Bedford, first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Duke of Grafton to be Privy Seal, vice Lord Chatham who retires; Lord Egmont to be secretary of state for the southern department in the room of Lord Shelburne, and Lord Sandwich to be first Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Ed. Hawke.

The establishment of a silver mint at New-York, for the regulation of the American currency will shortly be taken into consideration.

The favorite toast among the friends of the colonies is, "May steady perseverance never be construed into obstinate resistance."

It is reported at the west end of the town, that the court of Lisbon has made extraordinary demands on England.

Yesterday it was rumoured, that our ambassador at the court of Portugal had received an answer to some late remonstrances, couched in such haughty terms, as would cause his retiring from Lisbon without taking Leave.

Last night about eleven o'clock, his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, arrived at his house in Pall-mall from his travels abroad, in perfect health.

It was this morning reported, an order has been sent to Dublin, to postpone the embarkation of the Irish regiments destined for North-America, till further notice.

We are told that there are at this time ten capital houses in London, to whom more than a million of money is due from North-America.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

Letters from London mention, That Dr. Franklin is indefatigable in his Endeavours to convince the Ministry of the Loyalty of the Colonies, and that a tender and *motherly* Behaviour on the Part of Britain, would do farther to support her Authority with her American *Children*, than all her Forces by Sea and Land.

We are told, that all those Gentlemen who were appointed Stamp-Officers in America, and who suffered for their Attachment to the Mother-Country, will be provided for in an honorable Manner.

Since our last Capt. Grinnel sailed for Rhode-Island, with whom William Sheppard, Esq; the late-appointed Surveyor and Searcher for this Port took Passage. The Creation of this new Officer, by the Commissioners, has given great Dissatisfaction to the Merchants here, who do not seem disposed to contribute to the Support of (as they apprehend) so unnecessary an Officer.

BOSTON, December 5.

The Command of the Troops in this Town, now devolves on Brigadier General Pomroy, Colonel of the 64th.

Wednesday last Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 14th set out for New-York, as did also Capt. Montresour, Deputy Barrack-Master, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Glasgow sailed last Thursday for Halifax; on board of which his Excellency Lord William Campbell embark'd for his Government of Nova-Scotia.

Captain Forster in a Brigantine also sailed for the same Place, with the Detachment of the Battalion Men of the 59th Regiment.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated October 29.

"Major Rogers's Trial closed this Day: It held ten Days, and I dare say, he will be very honorably acquitted. In the course of the Trial, it appeared, the Prosecution was formed from the utmost Prejudice and Malice, and entirely ill-grounded; and tho' it is allow'd that from his Indifference and Carelessness, upon some Occasions, his Conduct was such, as gave Room for some trifling Suspicion; yet the Punishment, and most unheard of base Treatment he met with in his Confinement, was enough for one of the greatest Malefactors to have met with; we cannot however know the full Result of the Court Martial till it comes from New-York. (a) (b)

Last week a court martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Mermaid, for the trial of some Sailors for desertion; two were sentenced to be flogg'd from ship to ship, which was executed last Friday; and another condemn'd to be hanged, but was pardoned the same Day.

It is said that a number of passengers intended coming over with Capt. Dunn, from Glasgow, but were prevented by reports of the Commotions in New-England.

The Ship Nancy, Capt. Moodie is arrived in 6 Weeks and 2 Days from Glasgow, but the Capt. bro't no Prints.

Capt. Merret, arrived at Cape-Ann last Monday in 71 Days from Cadiz, on the 15th ult. spoke the Ship Lyon, from Newport for Bristol, in Long. 58, 30, all well; and on the 20th, spoke a Sloop from Falmouth to the West-Indies, off Cape-Sables, 5 Days out, all well.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Dashwood from London, after a Passage of 14 Weeks.

Thursday last was bro't to Town, via New-York, 25,000 Dollars, for the Use of his Majesty's Troops in this City.

We hear that last Week died at Falmouth, Alexander Ross, Esq; of a Cancer.

Governor Moore of New-York, has issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in hanging up the Effigies there on the 14th ult.

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in Captain *Dashwood*, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A Fine Assortment of 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linnen, Lawns and Cambricks, with a Variety of fashionable Furr Muffs and Tippets.

He has also imported in the last Ships from *London* and *Bristol*,

A general Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.

All of which will be Sold at very low Rates, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

Where likewise may be had,

4d & 10d Nails—China Bowls, Plates & Dishes, Cups and Saucers—Mens Butt Soles—A Variety of Metal Buttons—Bibles and Testaments——A great Assortment of Scotch Threads—Mill'd Caps—Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLICK VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the 29th Inst.

At 3 o'Clock, P. M. if not sold by private Sale before.

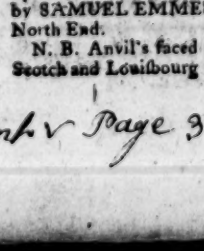
A Commodious Brick House, having four Rooms on a Floor, with a roomly Yard and Garding, and a Store adjoining, very agreably situated on the Corner of two pleasant Streets, a little to the Southward of Dr. Cutler's Church, (being Part of the Estate of the late Capt. *John Avet*, deceas'd). Likewise a House Lot situate in Lynn Street, opposite Capt. *Hart*'s Shipyard: For further Particulars, enquire of, JOS: TURELL, Executor, &c.

Who has to sell, Choice TABLE FISH, the best of SWEET OIL, WINES, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE on Thursday the 15th Instant, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street;

ONE Half of a Dwelling House and Land, situate in Cole-Lane, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Joseph Barrell*. Also one Half of a large Brick Warehouse, in King-Street, with the Land adjoining, occupied by Messi. *Green & Boylstone*.—Conditions to be seen at Time and Place of Sale, which is to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

LOST from a Lady's Side on Saturday Morning last, an outside Case of a GOLD WATCH, the upper Part pierced, the Bottom wrought: Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. *Benjamin Hallowell*'s, shall receive half a Guinea Reward; if offer'd to be pawn'd or sold, it is desired it may be stop'd, and Information given as above.



for GLASGOW,
The Ship GLASGOW,
JOHN DUNN, Master,
Will sail with all convenient Speed,
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board said Ship, lying at *John Hancock*, Esqrs; Wharf, or to *Robert Gould*'s Store, near the Mill-Bridge. *December* 3, 1768.

N. B. A Quantity of Choice Scotch COALS to be Sold on board said Ship, if apply'd for immediately.

ANCHORS and Blacksmith's Tools, Cooper's and Carpenter's ditto, Oyl Searchers, Smoke Jacks, Spades, Iron Shovels, and Bath Grates, made and Sold by SAMUEL EMMES, at his Shop on Ballard's Wharf, North End.

N. B. Anvil's faced and mended after the best Manner. Scotch and Louisbourg Coals Sold at the above Place.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town, and Others, are invited to the

AUCTION ROOM in Queen-Street,

On TUESDAY the 13th of *December* Instant,

At which Time and Place will be sold a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS, being the Effects of a Gentleman lately deceased, among which are,

BRoad Cloths, Coatings, German serges, kerseys, green, blue, red, crimson and pink drapery & Colchester baize, flannels, blue, red & cloth colour'd Ratteens, strip'd Dussils, Cotton velvets, black and crimson hair Shag, black barcelona Handkerchiefs, 3-4th and 6-4th cotton Checks, strip't, scarlet & green worsted Caps, mock velvet ditto, mens and womens silk, cotton, thread and worsted Hose, silk Gloves, kid and lamb ditto, Quality, Gartering, Scarf Twist, cotton Gowns, Breeches Patterns most colors, dy'd Pillows & Jeans, Scotch Handkerchiefs, black and white worsted & silk M[illegible], black figur'd Mode, Russia Linen, Huckaback, Camblet and Cambleteens, Napkin Diapers, Table-Cloths, flower'd Dimothy, Sheeting, black and white Parisnet, black, white and crimson Sattins, womens black Velvet, variety of basket Buttons, black Alopeens, black Everlastings, bird-ey'd Stuffs, Grograms, Venetians, Queen-stuffs, Dorsetteens, Crapes, Durants, Tammys, Sarsnets, variety of Shalloons, Lawns and Cambricks, Persians, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Duroys, Brolios, Grisetts, figur'd Sattins, white wax Necklaces, Thread, Tapes, Bed Ticks, No. 12 Pins, Needles, Filleting, Gimp, Snail, Galloom, a great variety of fashionable Ribbons, Head Flowers, blond Laces, black Lace, Ebony and Bone Fans, sewing Silk, Cravats, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Cord and Braid, narrow Tabby, Silk Garters, Tippets & Turbans, Clogs and Goloshoes, 6-qr Blankets, Swanskins, English Duck, Deck Nails, &c. &c.

*** The SALE will be opened *punctually* at Ten o'Clock in the Morning. J. Russell.

To be Let or Sold, on reasonable Terms, and enter'd upon immediately;

A Convenient good Dwelling-House, two Rooms on a Floor, together with a Garden Spot and Cooper's Shop, all in good Repair, situate in Medford, near the Great Bridge, adjacent to a good Wharf, very convenient for landing Lumber, &c. Enquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Esq; in said Medford.

N. B. The above Premises are well calculated to accommodate a Cooper, a Carpenter, or other Tradesman.

Boston, December 1, 1768.

RAN-away from the Ship John, Thomas Ashburne Master, five indented Servants, named—John Cotter, John Latind, Thomas Waterson, Edward Corlet and William Holmer, each about Twenty Years old.—Whoever will take up any or the whole of said Servants, and bring them to said Thomas Ashburn, or John Rowe, at his Store, shall receive for each and every of said Servants, Three Dollars Reward—And all Captains of Vessels, and every other Person, are hereby strictly caution'd not to conceal or carry off any of the above-named Servants, as they will be strictly prosecuted for so doing, according to the Law made for that Purpose.

A Concert of MUSICK will be performed in the Music Hall in Brattle-Street, this Evening. To begin at Six o'Clock.

TICKETS to be had at the said Place at Eighteen Pence Sterling a Piece.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large consignment of valuable Articles—consisting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—fine Forest Cloths—Baize—Shalloons—English and Irish double Camblets—Twilled Frize—Venetian Poplins—Callicoes—Tammies—Checks—Irish Linnens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Mens & Womens Hose—Tabling Diapers—&c. &c

Wearing Apparel—Half Dozen Mahogeny Chair Frames—Watches,—&c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A Variety of European Goods, Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Camblets, Pillow Fustians, Mens Hose, Breeches Patterns, Irish Linnens, yard-wide, & 7-8 Checks, Callicoes, Handkerchiefs, Bag Hollands, Quantity of Snuff, Raisins and Almonds, &c. &c.

N. B. Constant Attendance is given at said Auction Room, to receive Goods either for publick or private Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Harlow from New-London; Hall, North-Carolina; Atwood, Annapolis-Royal; Andrews, St. Croix; Ball, Hispaniola; Dunn & Moody, Greenock; Jarvis, London; Dean, Jamaica; Bryin, St. Martins; Ketcham, Newfoundland.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Four Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 50 *m. after* 8		*Friday*, 37 *m. after* 12	
Tuesday, 30 *m. after* 9		*Saturday*, 17 *m. after* 12	
Wednesday, 12 *m. after* 10		*Lord's-day*, 3 *m. after* 1	
Thursday, 58 *m. after* 10		*New D* 9 *Day*, 4 *Mor*	

(a) vid. page 143. (b) vid. pa. 317. Lord Chatham & Egmont v Page 308. ¶ See the List pa. 339. Vol. I.

LONDON, August 27.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL

WHEN I conſider how very unpopular Mr. George Grenville was univerſally conſidered during the time of his adminiſtration, it ſurprizes me extremely to find that any real well-wiſher to the kingdom can poſſibly ſupport his meaſures. Yet ſuch is the ſtrange perverſeneſs of the times, that tho' his coercive laws on America are condemned by every diſpaſſionate Engliſhman, there are many who ſtill think it neceſſary to ſupport theſe laws, from an abſurd imagination that the authority of the mother country muſt be inevitably leſſened, unleſs ſhe conſents to ſupport an actual injuſtice. Let us reflect a moment upon the nature of this public infatuation; an injudicious miniſter makes a prepoſterous or a tyrannical law, to oppreſs a large part of our fellow ſubjects, and tells us that our honour is abſolutely engaged to force this law upon three millions of people who have every whit as much title to liberty as ourſelves. Well notwithſtanding the evident incongruity of this reaſoning, and notwithſtanding we are convinced in our hearts that the law which we are thus called upon to countenance is no leſs impolitic than inequitable, we immediately give our aſſiſtance to the very miniſter we diſapprove, and tho' we, hunt him out of office for his incapacity, we think ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to purſue his unaccountable ſyſtem of politics; we think that we are compelled by honour to take the part of injuſtice, and imagine that our glory renders it requiſite for us beyond contradiction, to violate every principle of humanity.

That we have the *power* to force the Americans into ſlavery I readily admit, but who can take upon him to aſſert that we have the *right?* It does not follow becauſe we are *formidable* that we ſhould be *unjuſt*, nor is it conſiſtent with our credit, as lovers of *liberty* that we ſhould tread a brave, and a generous part of our fellow-ſubjects into *ſlaves*: by acting in this manner we become the actual tools of government, and are in reality doing the dirtieſt of all work for a Miniſter, at the moment we think ourſelves ſupporting the neceſſary luſtre of our reputation.

A number of politicians have propoſed various manners of removing the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between the Mother Country and her Colonies; but the readieſt way of reducing the Americans into temper is to give them no reaſonable cauſe of complaint. People who groan under the hand of oppreſſion, will complain, and if they have any ideas of freedom, they will not tamely ſubmit to injuſtice. Let the Mother Country, therefore, ſhew ſome marks of her paternal affection, if ſhe wiſhes to receive a willing obedience from her American children: O, but it will be aſked, muſt the Mother Country be the firſt to make conceſſions? Muſt ſhe ſtoop to an obſtinate people whom ſhe is able to overpower by her force? To this I anſwer, that there is more meanneſs in doing wrong, than in acting juſtly; and if the Americans have been injured they ought to be redreſſed. Should our redreſs at any period hereafter excite them to the preſumption of diſobeying our juſt authority, we ſhall have it in our power to puniſh them; but till they diſobey thoſe laws which we have an equitable right to eſtabliſh for their government, don't let us think of chaſtiſing them. 'Tis not the authority of the Britiſh nation they reſiſt, but the impolitic, the illegal meaſure of an injudicious miniſter, whom we ourſelves hold in general diſeſtimation; this miniſter has oppreſſed them, don't let us countenance oppreſſion; this miniſter has laboured to enſlave three millions of freeborn Engliſhmen, don't let us be the friends of tyranny, and ſupport the propriety of enſlaving our own fellow ſubjects. The Americans have been injured, don't let us deſtroy them for being unfortunate; nor through a miſtaken principle of honour, ſacrifice every dictate of juſtice, and every tie of humanity. Let us not be offended with our fellow ſubjects for maintaining the cauſe of univerſal freedom, and reſiſting the tyrannical attemps of an arbitrary adminiſtration. We have no right to do wrong, we have no right to take away any man's property againſt his own conſent, and if the precedent ſhould once be eſtabliſhed it will prove the deſtruction of our conſtitution. The argument of power is a dreadful one; the ſame force that enables us to plunder America, may lead us to plunder Ireland and Scotland; when we have done this, England will have nobody to conquer but herſelf; the ſtrongeſt county will then claim the ſovereignty, and like the dragon's teeth we ſhall fight each other to death. God ſend us wiſdom and moderation; the preſent hour is indeed a critical one, and no meaſures ſhould be adopted but what are fully warranted by ◊ JUSTICE & HUMANITY.

LEFT at the Coffee-Houſe kept by Capt. *Moſes Bennet*, North-End, ſometime ſince, a Great Coat; the Owner by telling the Marks and paying for this Advertiſement, may have it again.

THE Public are advertiſed that ſome of the Almanacks publiſhed for the Year 1769, contain above Twenty Errors in the Sitting of the Courts;—that a Counterfeit Ames's Almanack has been printed not agreeable to the Original Copy with the Name of Wm. Mc Alpine at the Bottom: Therefore whoever is deſirous of having the true genuine correct Ames's Almanacks, are requeſted to take Notice, That at the Bottom of the Outſide Title, is, BOSTON, Printed and Sold by the Printers and Bookſellers, &c. and no particular Name thereto.

New-England

Flour of Muſtard

JUST Manufactured a Quantity of the much-admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, found by repeated Trials of the beſt Judges, to be ſuperior in Strength and Flavor to any Imported—

And to be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his STORE on DOCK-SQUARE.

By the Dozen, ſingle Bottle or Pound—*Thoſe that buy to ſell again may depend on having it, at ſuch a Price, as that they may make a handſome Profit thereby.*

ALSO PIGTAIL TOBACCO, manufactured here, in Pound and half Pound Rolls, equal to Kippen's;

Beſt, and Common STARCH, manufactured in Boſton, the beſt Sort equal to Poland;

Whited Brown and Sheathing PAPER made at Milton.

Choice SNUFF by the Dozen or ſingle Bottle, manufactured in Boſton, equal to Kippen's beſt;

Warranted Sparmæceti CANDLES, by the Box, Dozen or ſingle Pound;

Coarſe and fine BOLTING CLOTHS;

Good BROWN SUGAR by the Barrel;

FRESH RAISINS by the Cask,

Currants, Rice, Coffee, Cocoa, Pimento, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Pepper——ALL SORTS of SPICES,

Loaf Sugar, Logwood, Redwood, Jar Oyl, Allum, Salt Petre, Rozin by the Barrel,

Fine Bedticks, two Yards wide, of the beſt Sort, Floor and Stair Bruſhes, &c.

N. B. CASH given for Muſtard Seed and empty Bottles——Alſo for Bees-Wax at ſaid Store.

A Parcel of very neat CHINA, juſt opened, among which are very handſome blue and white enamel'd Pudding and Baking Diſhes, Plates, Bowls; Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, with two compleat Sets for a Tea-Table——To be Sold at the loweſt Rates by

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, the South Side of the Town-Dock,

ALSO, A freſh Aſſortment of *Spices, Currants, and Citron*, with a Variety of Articles in the Weſt-India, Grocery and Crockery Ware as uſual.

Iſle of Shoals DUMB FISH.

JUST Imported in the Briſtol-Packet, Capt. *Bartlet*, from *Briſtol*, and to be Sold by

William Jackſon,

At his VARIETY STORE next the Town-Houſe, at the loweſt Terms, Wholeſale and Retail.

Nails, Brads and Tacks of all Sorts,

Powder, Shott, Lead, Engliſh and German Steel, with a full Aſſortment of Hard Goods——Glouceſter Cheeſe, Lemons by the Box, Boxes of Pipes and Glaſs Ware, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Crates of ſorted White Stone Ware, and Cups and Saucers, Felt Hatts, &c. &c.

N. B. Said JACKSON being juſt arrived from LONDON, has brought with him a good Aſſortment of ENGLISH PEICE GOODS——Ready Money given for all Kind of ſmall Furs at ſaid Store.

Joſhua Blanchard

At his Wine-Cellar, Dock-ſquare, near the Market,

BOSTON,

Sells at the very loweſt Prices

WINE, neat and genuine as

Imported, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, *Viz.*

Choice ſterling Madeira at £.4 old Tenor or 1s. ſterl. a Gallon, or half-a Dollar by the Bottle.	Choice Mountain Malaga
	Liſbon
	Teneriffe
Port	Malmſey
Claret	Fyal or Georges
Choice London Porter	Fontineac.
Choice old Spirit	

Weſt-India and New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Gentlemen in Town, Maſters of Ships, and all Perſons going abroad, who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the beſt Manner and of the beſt Kind, and delivered at any Part of the Town. Conſtant Attendance.

Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, and all Perſons ſhall be as well ſerved by Letter as if preſent.

Caſh given for Bottles.

TAKEN by ſome Perſon through Miſtake from Concert-Hall laſt Wedneſday Evening, a new Beaver Hat, with a Cockade in it, belonging to a Gentleman of the Navy, who hopes the Perſon will correct his Miſtake, by adviſing the Printers hereof, as it will much oblige the Owner.

N. B. It is a very ſmall Hat Nivernois Cockade, plain pearl'd edged Ribbon, *Balch* Maker.

TO BE LET, or SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe, Three Rooms on a Floor and good Accommodations behind Mr. *Barber's* Inſurance-Office, enquire at ſaid Office.

Choice CITRON, to be Sold by

LEWIS GRAY, at Store No. 1, Butler's-Row——22s. 6d. a ſingle Pound, and 20s. by the Dozen.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Eſtate of Captain William Wimble, *late of* Boſton, *Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Elizabeth Wimble, *Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate: And all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Strong Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age, that has had the Small Pox, fit for either Town or Country, ſold only for want of employ.

Enquire of the Printers.

Wrentham, November 21, 1768.

THIS Day Run-away from the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, JAMES NEW by Name, aged about 17 Years, dark Complection, round favoured, wears his own Hair, wore when he eloped a ſtolen Hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Boy, and gives Notice to his Maſter, ſhall have a Reward of HALF A DOLLAR, by me

ROBART BLAKE, jun.

N.B. If ſaid Boy is harboured by any, they may expect to be proſecuted.

A THEFT.

WHEREAS on the 19th or 20th Night of November Inſtant, the Shop of the Subſcriber was broke open in Groton, and from thence was ſtollen a large Sum of Caſh (viz.) 4 Half Johannes, 2 Guineas, 2 half ditto, 1 Piſtole mill'd, 9 Crowns, a conſiderable Number of Dollars, with a conſiderable Quantity of ſmall Silver and Copper, together with a Beaver Hat, about 15 Yards of Holland, 11 Bandannas blue ground with white, 12 red ditto with white, Part of a Piece of Silk Romals, 1 Pair black Worſted Hoſe, 1 ſtript Cap, 8 or 10 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Part of a Piece of red ſilver'd Ribband, blue and white ditto, Part of 3 Pieces of black Sattin Ribband, Part of 3 Pieces of black Taffity ditto, 2 Bundles of Razors, Part of 2 Dozen Penknives, Part of 2 Dozen ditto with Seals, Part of 2 Dozen Snuff-Boxes, Part of 3 Dozen Shoe Buckles, Part of ſeveral Groce of Buttons, 1 Piece yellow Ribband, with ſundry Articles not yet known of.——Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive TEN DOLDARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. JONAS CUTLER.

Groton, November 22, 1768.

†‖† If any of the above-mentioned Articles are offered to Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtop'd with the Thief, and Notice given to ſaid *Cutler*, or to the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient End of an Houſe, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family. Inquire of *James Bayley*, living in the other End thereof, near the Sign of the Green Dragon.

A Perſon who calls himſelf *John Walter*, and who by Letters from *Boſton*, deſired a Number of poor Relations to come to this Country to inherit a conſiderable Eſtate, is requeſted by ſaid Relations to make himſelf or Place of Reſidence known to the Printers hereof.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Thurſday Night the 17th Inſtant, the Warehouſe of the Subſcriber was broke open by ſome evil-minded Perſon or Perſons, and the following Goods ſtolen from thence. viz.

Several half Pieces and Remnants of coarſe and fine Broad Cloths, among which were about two Yards of ſuperfine green Cloth, and about one Yard fine Ravens grey Cloth—Several Remnants of narrow Cloths—Several Pieces of Ribbons—About ten or eleven Yards 3-4 pretty figured Stuffs—Linnen and Silk Handkerchiefs,—white Thread and Cotton Hoſe—Pieces and Remnants of yard-wide Linnen—Cambricks and Lawns.—Likewiſe a Quantity of Caſh.

Whoever will diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner have his Goods again, ſhall have the above Reward.

JOHN ROWE.

Boſton, November 18, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel well-finiſhed Dwelling-

Houſe, with a good Barn and Out-Houſe, very agreeably ſituated.—*Alſo*, ſome very genteel Furniture, if apply'd for immediately. Inquire of Edes & Gill. 4w.

John Boyer & William Winter,

Peruke-Makers & Hair-Cutters & Dreſſers from *London*,

TAKE this Opportunity to acquaint the Publick, That they have open'd Shop in King-Street, next Door but one to the Iriſh Linen Wharehouſe; where Ladies & Gentlemen may be dreſs'd in the neweſt Faſhion.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen may be ſupply'd with different Sorts of Dreſs and undreſs Curls, both Crape and plain.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of Joſiah Fiſher of Dedham, on Wedneſday Night of the 16th of November, a red Roan Horſe, with a white Blaze in his Face, trots and paces well, about ſeven Years old, fourteen Hands and 3 Inches high or thereabouts. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and give Information or bring ſaid Horſe to ſaid Fiſher in Dedham, or Seth Dwite in Medfield, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid. by JOSIAH FISHER.

TAKEN up by *Samuel Blake* of *Dorcheſter*, on Saturday laſt, an old Canoe. The Owner may have her again paying Charges. Inquire of ſaid *Blake*.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

◊ This Refers to the Acts, lately paſſed; eſpecially the Molaſs. Act pa. 9.—Tea Act: pa. 735. Vol. 1.—Billeting Act page 274.

MONDAY, *December* 5. 1768. [NUMB. 1732.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, *Sept.* 21.

Juſt publiſhed. (enlarged and improved with many NEW Matters, never before printed) *Price* 5*s.* The Adminiſtration of the Colonies; wherein their Rights and Conſtitution are diſcuſſed and ſtated. By THOMAS POWNALL,

Late Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Provinces of Maſſachuſets-Bay, and South Carolina, & Lieut. Governor of New Jerſey.

To the PRINTERS, &c.

THERE is ſomething ſo very pertinent in the Dedication of *Governor Pownall's Adminiſtration* of the Colonies, to Mr. *George Grenville*, that I have made an extract of it, for the entertainment of your Readers.

To the Right Hon. GEORGE GRENVILLE, *Eſq;*

SIR,

WHEN I firſt publiſhed my opinions upon the adminiſtration of the Colonies, I addreſſed the book to you. You was then miniſter in this country, and had taken an active and leading part in the adminiſtration of theſe affairs. I did not by that addreſs dedicate as is the uſual phraſe, my opinions to the miniſter, for our opinions differed on ſeveral points: But as diſputes upon a queſtion, pregnant with the moſt dangerous conſequences, began to be agitated between the miniſter of this country and the coloniſts, which I ſaw muſt ſoon extend themſelves in contentions with parliament itſelf: As I ſaw a ſpirit of ſuſpicion and alarm ariſing, a temper of ill blood infuſing itſelf into the minds of men; I endeavored to obviate theſe miſchiefs, by marking in that addreſs, that, as there were neither arbitrary intentions on one hand againſt the liberties of the colonies, nor rebellious deſigns on the other againſt the juſt imperium of government; ſo there was a certain good temper and right ſpirit, which, if obſerved on all ſides, might bring theſe matters of diſpute to ſuch a ſettlement as political truth and liberty are beſt eſtabliſhed upon.

You had conceived, that government hath a right to avail itſelf in its finances, of the revenues of all its dominions, and that the impoſing taxes, by parliament, for the ſaid purpoſe, was the conſtitutional mode of doing this. The coloniſts who were not repreſented in parliament by knights and burgeſſes of their own election, "did apprehend, they had reaſon to fear ſome danger of arbitary rule over them when the ſupreme power of the nation had thought proper to impoſe taxes on his Majeſty's American ſubjects, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and without their conſent."

Parliament had, by a ſolemn act, declared that it hath a right to make laws, which ſhall be binding upon the people of the colonies, ſubjects of Great-Britain, in all caſes whatſoever,—while the coloniſts ſay, in all caſes which can conſiſt with the fundamental rules of the conſtitution; by which limitation, they except the caſe of taxation, where there is not repreſentation. Hence the coloniſts have, by many, been deemed factious, undutiful and diſloyal, and even chargeable with treaſon itſelf.

I had been ſufficiently converſant in theſe affairs, altho' neither employed nor conſulted in them, ſince I left America, to know that theſe alternate charges were falſe and groundleſs; that there were neither arbitrary intentions on one hand, nor ſeditious views on the other. As therefore, by my addreſs, I meant to do juſtice to your principles, which I knew to be thoſe of peace and government eſtabliſhed on political liberty,—ſo I took that occaſion, as I will ever eſteem it a duty to do, to bear my teſtimony to the affection which the coloniſts ever bore to the mother country, to their zeal for its welfare, to their ſenſe of government and their loyalty to their ſovereign, as alſo how much they have merited from this country, and how much they deſerve to be conſidered by it, in order to put theſe matters of diſpute on a footing of reconciliation, fair diſcuſſion and equitable ſettlement.

It is great pity that queſtions of this nature were ever raiſed, "for, it is a very unſafe thing in ſettled governments, to argue the reaſon of the fundamental conſtitutions."—But when contrary propoſitions are alternately brought forward by the repreſentatives of two people, as the avowed principles of their reſpective conſtituents; when an inferior government, which invariably ackdowledges its dependence on a ſuperior and ſupream government, thinks it hath a right to call into queſtion ſome particular exertions of power in that government, by rules which limit the extent of that power, it is abſolutely neceſſary to decide ſuch queſtion, or to give ſuch explanations of the matter, that it may ceaſe to be a queſtion;—for ſo long as it continues in doubt, the parties will alternately charge each other with arbitrary principles, and a ſpirit of ſedition, with tyranny and rebellion;—and frequent injurious acts of violence, which numberleſs events will ever give occaſion to, muſt neceſſarily be animated with a ſpirit too nearly allied to the one and to the other.—The matter is in that ſtate that it ought to come before parliament, it muſt, it will, it is neceſſary to the ſupport of government that it ſhould;—it is neceſſary to the ſecurity of the nation and its intereſt:—it is neceſſary to the peace, liberties, and conſtitution of the coloniſts; it is neceſſary to the ſafety of miniſters.

I have in this preſent edition, gone into the diſcuſſion of this matter, *as it lies in fact*, and as it hath, at the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, and in the different periods of their progreſs, *exiſted in right*, eſtabliſhed on ſuch fact. I have ſtated the fact, and the right, in hopes to point out what is the true and conſtitutional relation between Great Britain and the American colonies; what is the preciſe ground on which this dangerous queſtion ought to be ſettled: How far they are to be governed by the vigor of external principles, by the ſupreme ſuperintending power of the mother country: How far by the vigor of the internal principles of their own peculiar body politic: And what ought to be the mode of adminiſtration, by which they are to be governed in their legiſlative, executive, judicial and commercial departments, in the conduct of their money and revenues, in their power of making peace or war.

In the courſe of this reaſoning, while I ſtate the rights of the coloniſts, as thoſe of Engliſhmen, to all intents and purpoſes; while I ſtate *how* the colonies have been adminiſtered, as diſtinct, free communities, and *how* they ought ſtill to be adminiſtered, if they are not united to the realm.—I ſhow that the colonies, although without the limits of the realm, are yet in fact, of the realm; are *annexed*, if not yet *united* parts of the realm; are preciſely in the predicament of the counties Palatine of Durham and Cheſter; and therefore ought, in the ſame manner, to be *united* to the realm, in a full and abſolute communication and communion of all rights, franchiſes & liberties, which any other part of the realm hath, or doth enjoy, or ought to have and to enjoy; in communication of the ſame burthens, offices, and emoluments, in communion of the ſame foedoral and commercial rights, in the ſame exerciſe of judicial and executive powers,—in the ſame participation of council.—And that therefore, in the courſe and procedure of our government with the colonies, there muſt ariſe a duty in government to give, a right in the colonies to claim, a ſhare in the legiſlature of Great-Britain, by having knights & burgeſſes of their own election, repreſenting them in Parliament.

It makes no difference in the matter of the truth, whether the government of England ſhould be averſe to the extending of this privilege to the colonies, or whether the colonies ſhould be averſe to the receiving of it;—Whether we, from pride and jealouſy, or they, from fears and doubts, ſhould be repugnant to this union. For, whether we reaſon from *experience* and the authority of *example*: Or whether we conſider the policy, injuſtice, and neceſſity of the meaſure, the concluſion is unavoidably the ſame; the propoſition invariably *true*. That, "the Britiſh Iſles, with our poſſeſſions in the atlantic & in America, are in fact, united into *one grand marine dominion*: And ought therefore, by policy, to be united into a one imperium, in a one center, where the ſeat of government is." And ought to be governed from hence, by an adminiſtration founded on the baſis of the whole, and adequate and efficient to the whole.

I have not ſtated the neceſſity of this meaſure, for reaſons which cannot but be obvious to any prudent man; but I have ventured to affirm, that ſuch is the actual ſtate of the ſyſtem of the Britiſh dominions, that neither the power of government, over theſe various parts, can long continue under the preſent mode of adminiſtration; nor the great intereſt of commerce, extended thro'out the whole, long ſubſiſt under the preſent ſyſtem of the laws of trade.

As I do from my beſt judgment ſincerely believe that a general and intire union of the Britiſh dominions, is the only meaſure by which Great Britain can be continued in its political liberty, and commercial proſperity, perhaps in its exiſtence: So I make no ſcruple to averr, that if this meaſure be not adopted in policy, as it really exiſts in fact, it will ſoon become the duty of the ſeveral diſunited parts, to look narrowly to, and ſtand firm in, the maintenance of their undoubted rights in that ſtate and relation, in which the adminiſtration of government ſhall hold them. As I have pointed out the mode, how government may purſue its duty, conſiſtent with the fundamentals of the conſtitution; ſo have I ſuggeſted, through every ſtep, how the American may fortify himſelf in theſe rights, conſiſtent with his alliance.

When I had firſt an opportunity of converſing with, & knowing the ſentiments of the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral provinces of North-America, convened at Albany: of learning from their experience and judgment, the actual ſtate of the American buſineſs and intereſt; of hearing among them, the grounds and reaſons of that American union which they then had under deliberation, and tranſmitted the plan of to England: I then firſt conceived the idea, and ſaw the neceſſity of a general Britiſh union.

I then firſt mentioned my ſentiments on this ſubject to ſeveral of thoſe commiſſioners,—and at that time, firſt propoſed my conſiderations, on a general plan of union.—I had the ſatisfaction to find many of the meaſures, which I did then propoſe, adopted; and the much greater ſatisfaction of ſeeing the good effect of them: But this particular meaſure was at that time, I dare ſay, conſidered as theory and viſion, and perhaps may, at this time, be thought ſo ſtill; but every event that hath ſince ariſen, every meaſure which hath ſince been taken, through every period of buſineſs in which I have been concerned, or of which I have been cogniſant, hath confirmed me in my idea of the ſtate of things, and of the truth of the meaſure. At this period, every man of buſineſs in Britain, as well as in America, ſees the effect of this ſtate of things, and may, in future, ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure.

The whole train of events, the whole courſe of buſineſs, muſt perpetually bring forward into practice, and neceſſarily in the end, into eſtabliſhment—either an American or a Britiſh union.—There is no other alternative, the only conſideration which remains to every good man, who loves the peace and liberties of mankind, is whether the one or the other ſhall be forced into exiſtence, by the violence of parties, and at the hazard of events; or whether by the delibrate legiſlative advice of the repreſentative of all who are concerned.——

May both the Briton and the American take this conſideration to heart; and, whatever be the fate of parties and factions, of patriots or miniſters, may the true government of laws prevail, and rights of men be eſtabliſhed in political liberty. *See pa. 470. & pa. 21. Vol. I.*

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Our late advices from England import, that frequent Councils are held at St. James's, on American affairs, and the iſland of Corſica, which ſeem now to take up the attention of the miniſtry, and indeed the whole nation.—That the laſt diſpatches from Commodore Spry, were of ſuch a nature that a breach with the French is looked upon as unavoidable.—That there have been ſeveral obſtinate rencounters between the French and Corſicans, with various Succeſs; but attended with a great ſlaughter, ſome of the Corſicans refuſing to take quarter.—That the French ſeem determined to ſubdue thoſe brave people, and there is too much reaſon to fear their ſucceſs, tho' they are contending for liberty, and their country, with a zeal bordering on deſpair.—That the very women enter the field, and act with amazing fortitude.—That the friends of liberty hope Great Britain will not remain a tame ſpectator of the ruin of that magnanimous little nation.——That the Dutch ſeem diſpoſed to ſupport them, and a War between Holland & France, is already confidently talked of, as being very near at hand.——That great military preparations are making in France, where their navy is very formidable.——

Vide Page 311. & vid. pa. 792. Vol. I.

Messrs. Fleets.

I Must desire you'll not publish my Piece sent you for last Monday, 'till you hear further from me; tho' I am determined to finish my first plan, in such manner, and at such times as I may see convenient—— I will only add at this juncture, a striking anecdote of *Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales*; who was tried for a Rape, in Glanmorganshire, as a preparatory for one of the Gentlemen I shall speak of next (tho' I would not have Mr.——[Froth,] imagine I have half done with him.)

Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales, was bro't to the Bar—the Cryer calls—*Shan ap Morgan*——*Shan ap Morgan*, did not answer, but mutter'd—odds poddikins hur won't answer to that.—The Cryer called *Shan ap Morgan* (a second time) still *Shan ap Morgan* mutter'd, odds poddikins hur won't answer to that.—The Cryer then call'd, *Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales*.—Upon which *Shan ap Morgan* briskly answer'd—here hur is.—Well *Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales*, how will you be tried. *Shan ap Morgan* answer'd, by the twelve Apostles.—Upon which the Judge said, then *Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales*, you would stay till the day of Judgment—to which *Shan ap Morgan* shrewdly reply'd—An please your Worship—hur is in no hurry—hur is in no hurry.

CANDIDUS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

IT is reported at the west end of the town, that the court of Lisbon has made extraordinary demands on England.

By the last accounts from France, we hear, 'tis looked on there by the most sensible people, that War is not far from being declared against more Maritime States than one, who are suspected of aiding and giving succours to the Corsicans: Likewise 'tis expected several ships of the Line from their respective ports will shortly make their appearance in the Mediterranean Seas, in order to protect their Trade from insults, which resolution, we are told, will immediately take place.

The best Foxhunter now in Ireland, is a Right Rev. Father of the Church of that kingdom.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint Alexander Symson, Esq; to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Courts of his Majesty's Islands of Granada, the Granadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in America, in the room of Walter Pringle, Esq; deceased.

Sept. 10. Friday night the Rev. Mr. Whitefield arrived in town from Tulgate in Breconshire, South Wales, where he has been assisting in opening a chapel, and a place for the education of pious youth, founded by the Countess of Huntington, called Lady Huntington's college.

Sept. 12. Some Politicians are of opinion, that the chief design of the French in possessing themselves of Corsica, was to make it a bone of contention in hopes that it might provoke Great-Britain to take part with the Corsicans, and thereby furnish France with an excuse to commence a War, which the latter thinks herself more capable of supporting than the former.

The ship York, Capt. Burton, from N. York, is arrived at Dover; by which letters are received, advising that the people there are in the same temper as those at Boston, &c. on account of the new duties.[v]

A private letter from New-York has the following passage: "I find our rulers in the mother-country are resolved on the ruin of North America. We have got no money, and many of our merchants have even pledged their plate to pay the taxes.—We indeed are of opoinion that our grievances do not reach the royal ear."

Sept. 20. A certain Lord, it is said, who has lately gone abroad, proposes to make a long stay, if not even to abide wholly in some foreign country, he having had reason to apprehend, that should a War happen with any of the neighbouring states, which at present seems unavoidable, it would blow up afresh the embers of popular prejudice here, and probably bring on such consequences, as might have been more to be feared than desired by him, had he remained in this kingdom.

Orders are sent away over land to Commodore Spry in the Mediterranean, with positive instructions not to suffer any ships of the British nation to be stopped or searched on any pretence whatever, either by the Genoese, French, or any other power in the Italian seas.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 9. 1768.

"The brave Corsicans had lately a brush with the French, on account of the latter having broke the Suspension of Hostilities, which was to have subsisted until the 6th of August: The Corsicans supported themselves with uncommon intrepidity against ten times their number, but the French being reinforced, they were obliged to retire, but not before a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. 'Tis said the French behaved with remarkable cruelty to the Islanders, and had put to death above forty Women."

Oct. 1. Our last letters from Corsica advise, that Gen. Paoli has established his camp in the neighborhood of Olmetra, where he has 4000 men, who are well disciplined, and strongly disposed to fight the French. They seem more and more determined to sell their liberty as dear as possible.

Letters from Sienna say, that though the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him to Corsica, a reinforcement of 7000 men, yet the brave islanders still maintain themselves in possession of Rogliano, Centuri, Marsillia, and Furiana, and have repulsed the French on all sides. These advices seem to be confirmed by letters from Paris, which inform us that it has been thought necessary there to send over likewise two whole regiments more.

We are told that a great and honest man at the head of the law, who has been talked of to be removed, for these two years past, will not quit his station, unless he is dismissed by Royal Authority.

One principal obstruction to the change of the Ministry, is, that Lord E——[who is intended to have a principal share in the Administration) will not come in, if Lord C—[is permitted to have any share therein, not chusing to draw with a man who will arrogate to himself, the guidance of every measure, which, if successful, he will solely assume the honor of, and if likely to be otherwise, will withdraw, and lay the blame upon the rest, as he did before.

It is now said that one principle reason for allowing a Popish Bishop in Canada, was, to furnish a pretence for establishing a Protestant Prelatic Hierarchy thro'out all the other English Colonies of America.

It is said that a sermon, rather too warm on the side of Liberty, lately preached in America, has been burnt by order of one of the Governors there.

The powers engaged in Lord C—m's new formed Brunswick compact, are, Great-Britain, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and all the lesser provinces of the house of Brunswick.

Oct. 4. Some time ago a creditor threw a man into the Marshalsea, and at the same time wished, with the most horrid imprecations, that he might not live an hour longer than the poor man was confined. The cause was tried, the debt set aside, and the man discharged. At the moment of his discharge the inhuman creditor was crushed to death by a cart in Thames-street.

Some evenings ago, Mr. John Daw, Serge-Maker of South Molton in Devonshire, and his Wife, being greatly distressed in their circumstances, walked hand in hand into the river, and were found drowned next morning.

Notwithstanding the caution with which L—d S—h[1] transacted his business at Rotterdam, it has been discovered that immense sums have been remitted to London in three posts by the persons who met him there incog. For what service such sums have been negotiated, time only can discover; but our politicians on this side of the water are of opinion that it bodes peace, for if money can buy peace, it can certainly preserve it.

This morning the transports to the number of 80, were conveyed from Newgate and put on board a close lighter at Black-friars, in order to be forwarded to the British plantations. They went off very merry, huzzaing; and declared they were going where they might soon regain their lost liberty.

It was this morning reported, an order has been sent to Dublin, to postpone the embarkation of the Irish regiments destined for North-America, till further notice.

We are told that there at this time ten capital houses in London, to whom more than a million of money is due from North-America.

The several expresses arrived at the court end of the town since Sunday, have occasioned no little bustle amongst the politicians near St. James's, who seem extremely embarrassed for the motives of the uncommon hurry and business observed at present going on at certain offices in the administration.

The following changes are talked of as to take place next week, viz, the Duke of Bedford, first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Duke of Grafton to be Privy seal, vice Lord Chatham, who retires; Lord Egmont to be Secretary of State for the Southern Department in the room of Lord Shelburne, and Lord Sandwich to be first Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Boston, to a correspondent in London, dated Aug. 22, 1768.

——"And now give me leave to ask what our Mother Country intends to do with us with regard to our public affairs? Is she determined to ruin us? In doing that they must hurt themselves.—The present acts[v] of parliament relating to the duty on glass, tea, &c. if continued, will effectually drain us of all the cash among us in a very short time.——Money is so scarce with us now, that goods are sold daily cheaper than they are in London, and I fear the merchants in England will meet with heavy losses.—I am afraid it hath been represented on your side the water that we are all in mobs, and in a state of rebellion: It is not the case.—So far from it, that every person is determined to suppress every thing of that kind, hoping that the parliament will relieve us."

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Since our last Capt. Grinnel sailed for R. Island, with whom William Sheppard, Esq; the late-appointed Surveyor and Searcher for this port took passage. The creation of this new Officer, by the Commissioners, has given great dissatisfaction to the Merchants here, who do not seem disposed to contribute to the support of (as they apprehend) so unnecessary an Officer.

Letters from London mention, that Dr. Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavors to convince the Ministry of the loyalty of the colonies, and that a tender and *motherly* behavior on the part of Britain, would go farther to support her authority with her American *children*, than all her forces by sea & land.

We are told, that all those gentlemen who were appointed Stamp-Officers in America, and who suffered for their attachment to the Mother Country, will be provided for in an honorable manner.

The Rev'd Mr. Arthur Hamiliton, formerly a dissenting minister at Liverpool, but lately ordained by the Bishop of London, accompanied the Right Hon. Lord Botetourt to Virginia, where he is to enjoy the valuable Living of Fredericksburg, in that province, and has since his arrival been appointed his Lordship's Chaplain.

New-York, November 24.

Last Monday Evening the Wife of John Lewis, of the out ward of this city, labourer, step'd out to a neighbour's house to borrow a candle, leaving only 3 small children in the house. She had not been absent above 3 minutes, when one of them, a little girl about 4 years of age, ran out into the street with her frock, which was callico, all in flames; one of the neighbours immediately threw her into a bank of snow, and extinguished the fire; but the poor child was so terribly burnt, that she soon expired.

Friday last 25,000 Dollars were shipped on board Capt. Langworthy's Sloop in this harbour; they are to be landed at Providence, and from thence to be forwarded by land for Boston, for the use of his Majesty's Troops now quartered in that place.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Oct. 29. 1768.

"Major Rogers's trial closed this day: It held ten days, and I dare say, he will be very honourably acquitted. In the course of the trial, it appeared, the prosecution was formed from the utmost prejudice and malice, and entirely ill-grounded: and tho' it is allow'd that from his indifference & carelessness, upon some occasions, his conduct was such, as gave room for some trifling suspicion; yet the punishment, and most unheard of base treatment he met with in his confinement, was enough for one of the greatest malefactors to have met with; we cannot however know the full result of the Court Martial till it comes from New-York."

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 3.

"——Administration (both in and out) seems ashamed of what they did in the repeal of the stamp duty,[2] and are now determined to have obedience paid to all acts of parliament respecting America: For this end they purpose to begin at Boston, where they say lies the nest, from which all the evils have sprung.—'Tis said six regiments will be kept there, besides a number of men of war."

The last advices from London give reason to hope that the disputes unhappily arisen between Great-Britain and her Colonies, will be speedily and amicably settled to the satisfaction of the friends of both. That some important negociations are said to be on the tapis between the courts of Rome and Great-Britain, in which great commercial advantages are proposed to Great Britain, superior to the acquisition of Corsica, for the support of the former against the ambitious designs of the Bourbon family.—That the troubles of Poland still encrease, and are shocking beyond the power of words to describe, three towns and fifty villages having lately been burnt, and 5000 people murdered by the insurgents.——That the Russians are victorious in that kingdom, having destroyed several new confederacies, with much bloodshed, and taken the city of Cracow by storm, which, however, was saved from fire and plunder, by the humanity of the Jesuits.——

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 26.

We learn from Brookfield, that on the 15th Inst. at Night, on the Road between that place & South Hadley, Mr. Charles Wood, a person well respected in that neighbourhood, was stopped by three Men, who beat and abused him in a most shocking manner, wounded him with a Sword, and after having robbed him of 80 Dollars of Cash, and a Quantity of Leather, the inhuman Ruffians left him tyed to a Tree, some distance from the Road. His Cries brought to his assistance some People travelling that Way, who conducted him to a House, but his Life was despaired of. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars are offered for discovering and apprehending the Perpetrators of this horrid piece of barbarity.

SALEM, November 29. 1768.

On Monday Evening, last Week, *Francis Bernard* Esq; Son to his Excellency the Governor, gave an elegant Ball, at the Assembly Room, to a very considerable Number of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town; at which the former made, as usual, a brilliant Appearance.

[1] Charles Paxton. [2] Chatham. [3] Lord Egmont. [4] Lord Sandwich. [v] vid. pa. 304. [v] vid. the Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. [v] vid. Glass Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. [m] vid. the List pa. 339. Vol. 1. [d] vid. repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1.

BOSTON, Dec. 5. 1768.

We hear from Plimouth, that Yesterday 7-night, the Rev. Mr. *Ward Cotton*, late Paster of a Church at Hampton, was suddenly seized with an Apoplectic Fit, as he was passing the Street in order to preach at one of the Meetings in that Place, and died in a few Minutes after.

The Brig Friends Adventure, George Hardwick, Master, is arrived at Salem in a short Passage from Ireland;—On the 9th of Nov. he spoke the Brig Richard, of Philadelphia, Benjamin Tucker, Master, bound to Bristol in Lat. 42. North, Long. 45. or 46. West from London, been 56 days from the Bay of Honduras; supply'd them with Provisions, they being very scant.—They informed that they had spoke a Brig from Salem, 9 Days before, bound to Barbados, with live Stock, having lost some of their Cattle.—Thursday the 17th ult. spoke the Pennsylvania Packet from Philadelphia, bound to London, in Long. 55. been out 7 Days, and all well,—And Thursday 24th spoke the Brig Last Attempt, from Boston, bound to London, Nathaniel Byfield Lyde, Master, Cape Ann bearing W.N.W. distance about 90 Leagues, all well, and Wind at W.N.W.

Wednesday Morning Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, of the 14th Regiment, set out for New-York; as also Capt. Montresour, Deputy Barrack-Master.

His Majesty's Ship Glasgow sailed last Thursday for Halifax: In her His Excellency Lord William Campbell, returns to his Government of Nova Scotia.

Capt. Forster in a Brigantine also sailed for the same Place, with the Detachment of the Battallion-Men of th 59th Regiment.

Last Week a court martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Mermaid, for the trial of some Sailors for desertion, two were sentenced to be flogg'd from ship to ship, & another was condemned to be hang'd.—The two former have since received their Punishment; and on Friday Morning the latter was to have been executed on board the Mermaid, but just as he was going to be hoisted to the Yard-Arm he received a Reprieve from the Commodore.

It is said that a Number of Passengers intended coming over with Captain Dunn, from Glasgow, but were prevented by reports of the commotions in New-England.

Last Saturday Night arrived Capt. Dashwood in a Brig from London, after a tedious Passage of above three Months.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Wier from Quebec:—A Letter from thence mentions, that Major Rogers had been tried by a Court Martial at Montreal, and was honorably ACQUITTED. ¶ (a)

It is reported that Augustus Johnston, Esq; late Attorney-General of Rhode Island, is to succeed the Honorable Edgerton Leigh, Esq; as Judge of the Admiralty for South Carolina, with a Salary of £.500 sterling per annum.

It is also reported, that Jared Ingersoll, Esq; ‖ of New Haven, is appointed another of these Judges for some part of America.—And that there will be four in all, the two other places will be filled by gentlemen belonging to this Province.

His Excellency Governor Moore, of New York, has issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* for discovering the Rioters concerned in burning the Effigies there, as mentioned in our last.

Capt. John Brown, who is arrived at Piscataqua in 21 Days from St. Croix, informs, that on the 12th ult. in lat. 37. long. 68. he run close along side a Schoner which had foundered; her two Masts & Bowsprit gone, her Mainsail hanging on the Quarter-Deck, and Hatches gone: She look'd as if she had been loaded with white Oak Staves, was full built, a black Bottom, and had Thimbles instead of Dead Eyes: the inside abaft painted red.

Thursday last was observed here as a Day of Public Thanksgiving for the Mercies of the Year past.

Burials and *Baptisms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, In the Month of *November* past.

Buried, 34 Whites. 4 Blacks. *Baptised*, 24.

THOSE Persons who subscribed for the Rev. Mr. Gay's Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Gannet, are informed that the Sermons are ready to be delivered to them either at Draper's Printing-Office in Newbury-Street; or at T. and J. Fleets, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill, Boston.

LOST from a Lady's Side, on Saturday Morning last, an outside-Case of a Gold Watch, the upper Part pierced, the Bottom wrought. Whoever has found it and will bring it to Mr. *Benjamin Hallowell's* shall receive Half a Guinea Reward.—If offered to be pawn'd or sold, it is desired it may be stopp'd and Information given as above.

Strayed from the Subscriber in the Month of *May* last, two COLTS, one a Mare coming 3 Years old, dark brown, with a large Star in her Forehead, Paces chiefly: The other a Stallion coming two Years old, with a Blaze in his Face, and three or four white Feet, natural Trotter.—Whoever will convey one or both said Colts to the Owner, shall be well rewarded for each, and all necessary Charges paid by me, *Nathan Ellis*.

Dedham, Nov. 24. 1768.

Public Vendue.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town and Others, are invited to the

AUCTION-ROOM in Queen-street,

On TUESDAY the 13th of *December* Instant, At which Time and Place will be sold a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS, being the Estate of a Gentleman lately deceased, among which are,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, German serges, kerseys, green, blue, red, crimson and pink drapery & Colchester baize, flannels, blue, red & cloth colour'd Ratteens, strip'd Duffils, Cotton velvets, black and crimson hair Shag, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, 3-4th and 6-4th cotton Checks, stript, scarlet and green worsted Caps, mock velvet ditto, Mens & Womens silk, cotton thread & worsted Hose, silk Gloves, kid & lamb ditto, Quality, Gartering, Scarf Twist, cotton Gowns, Breeches Patterns most colors, dy'd Pillows & Jeans, Scotch Handkerchiefs, black and white worsted and silk Mitts, black figur'd Mode, Russia Linen, Huckabuck, Camblet & Cambleteens, Napkin Diapers, Table-Cloths, flower'd Dimothy, Sheeting, black & white Parisnet, black, white & crimson Sattins,——

Womens black Velvet, Variety of basket Buttons, black Alopeens, black Everlastings, bird-ey'd Stuffs, Grograms, Venetians, Queen-stuffs, Dorsetteens, Crapes, Durants, Tammys, Sarsnets, variety of Shalloons, Lawns & Cambricks, Persians, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Duroys, Brolios, Grisetts, figur'd Sattins, white wax Necklaces, Thread, Tapes Bed Ticks, No. 12 Pins, Needles, Filleting, Gimp, Snail, Galloom, a great variety of fashionable Ribbons, Head Flowers, blond Laces, black Lace, Ebony & Bone Fans, sewing Silk, Cravats, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Cord & Braid, narrow Tabby, Silk Garters, Gold & Silver Knee Garters, Tippets & Turbans, Clogs & Goloshoes, 6 qr Blankets, Swanskins. English Duck, Deck Nails, &c. &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

☞ The SALE will be opened *punctually* at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Taken by EXECUTION,

And to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 13th of *December* Instant, At ONE o'Clock.

at the Exchange Tavern in King-Street,

Five large Fishing Schooners,

with their Appurtenances; four of which may be viewed as they lay at Mr. *Tudor's* Wharves at New-Boston, the other one at the Long Wharf near *Minot's* T. the Sails are to be seen at Mr. *Barrett's* Sail-Loft, near Cross-Street, and the Inventory of their Stores at Mr. *Wellet's* Warehouse No. 10 on the Long Wharf, of whom a Purchaser may enquire for further Particulars.——Also at the same Time and Place will probably be sold a large parcel of choice twice-laid Cordage.

Enquire of J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Boston, Dec. 2 1768.

For L O N D O N.

The Brig *Spragg, Philip Bast*, Master,

Now laying at *Hancock's* Wharf,

Will sail as soon as possible.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Ezekiel Price* at his Insurance-Office in King-street.

As it is proposed the said Brig should sail for London with the utmost Dispatch, whatever Freight is offered within ten Days will be taken on Board at a lower Rate than the usual Customary Freight.

Boston, Decemb. 1. 2768.

Run away from the Ship *John*, *Thomas Ashburn*, Master, five indented Servants, Names, *John Cotter, John Leland, Thomas Waterson, Edward Corlet, & William Holmes*, each about 18 or 20 Years old.—Whoever will take up any or all of said Servants, and bring them to said *Thomas Ashburn*, or *John Rowe* at his Store, shall receive for each and every said Servant *Three Dollars* Reward: And all Captains of Vessels and every other Person are hereby strictly cautioned not to conceal or carry off any of the above-named Servants as they will be prosecuted for so doing according to the Law made for that Purpose.

Province of Massachusets-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty.* } *Boston, November 18. 1768.*

All Persons claiming Property in the Schooner *Friendship* and Appurtenances, seized on the 31st Day of *October* last by *Robert Trail*, Esq; Comptroller for the Port of *Portsmouth*, for Breach of the Acts of Trade, are hereby notified to appear (if they see fit) at a Court of Vice Admiralty to be holden at *Boston* on the 7th Day of *December* next, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Schooner and Appurtenances should not be adjudged to remain forfeit, pursuant to an Information filed in said Court for that Purpose. By Order of Court.

EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

Samuel Eliot

Has Imported in Captain DASHWOOD, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fine Assortment of 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Irish Linnens, Lawns & Cambricks, with a variety of fashionable Fur Muffs & Tippets.

He has also imported in the last Vessels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A general Assortment of English Goods, all of which will be sold at low Rates at his SHOP near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market.

Where may be likewise had,

4d. and 10d. Nails,	A variety Metal Buttons,
China Bowles,	Bibles and Testaments,
Plates and Dishes,	A great Assortment Scotch
Cups and Saucers,	Threads, Mill'd Caps,
Mens Butt Soles,	Kippens & Tillocks Snuff.

Just imported from LONDON *in Capt. Jarvis, and to be Sold by*

George Erving

Bohea Tea, Pepper, Starch, new Currants, split Peas, best Durham Flour of Mustard, old Cheshire Cheese, and choice London Porter.—Also a new Assortment of low-priz'd Irish Linnens, and Russia Duck. *Dec. 5. 1768.*

John Hunt

Would acquaint his Customers and Others, That he has removed to the Shop next Door Northward to the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill, *Boston*,

Where he is now Opening

A very large and compleat Assortment of Ironmongery, Braziery, Cutlery & Pewter Wares, just imported from LONDON and BRISTOL.

Also best G.B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Looking Glasses, English & German Steel, best Glew, Ivory and Horn Combs, Brilliant and Cypher Buttons, Stones, Brilliant & Cypher Earings Tops & Drops, white and red Foil, Machines for powdering Hair, and a great Variety of other Articles, too many to be enumerated; all which he is determined to sell as low (by Wholesale and Retail) as can be purchased in any Store or Shop in Town ——

N. B. A few Barrels of choice BEEF to sell.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, And to be Sold by

Richard Salter

A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season.

Also choice Indigo, & Lynn made Shoes, warranted.

☞ Extream cheap for Cash ☜

THIS EVENING—and on WEDNESDAY Evening, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A great Variety of Articles,— just imported, &c.

—Constant Attendance is given at said Office.—Many sorts of Goods, both New and Second-Hand, are daily received in, and selling out at Private Sale at said VENDUE OFFICE, North End.

JOHN GERRISH.

TO-MORROW, 6th *December*, At ONE o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, (by Order of the Superior Court.)

At the Royal-Exchange in King-street, *Boston*.

Four Hundred Acres of Land in two Divisions, lying on the West-side of *Kennebeck* River; each Division being numbered 50, on a Plan made by *Nathaniel Winslow*, Surveyor, belonging to the Estate of *John Jones*, late of *Boston*, deceas'd.

☞ Sale to begin at ONE o'Clock.

Custom-House, Boston, *Dec.* 3. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Harlow from New-London; Hall from North-Carolina; Atwood from Annapolis-Royal; Andrews from St. Croix; Ball from Hispaniola; Dunn and Moody from Greenock; Jarvis from London; Dean from Jamaica; Bazin from St. Martin's; Ketcham from Newfoundland.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Lamson & Morton to North-Carolina; Tree and Blythe to South-Carolina; Ruggles & Mackay to West-Indies; White & Watt to Nevis.

CLEARED-OUT.

Brewster & Collins for New-London; Squier for New-Haven; Howe, Fullerton & Havens for Virginia; Gross for North-Carolina; Lewis & Crocker for Maryland; Bartlet for Georgia; Russell and Bosworth for Dominica; Harris for Suranam; Foster for Halifax; Allen, Young, Bartlet, Rierdan and Stutson for West-Indies; Ashburn for Spain; Trott for Pool.

‖ One of the late Stamp officers & one of the same ¶ vide Page 308. (a) vid. pa. 313 vid. pa. 566.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

WE now hear his Danish Majesty's departure is fixed to be on the 10th of next month.

Sept. 20. A letter from Ireland mentions, that a coast officer of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, after going his round, entered in his diary, that he had not seen any thing but *one ship out of sight*.

Sept. 21. It is said that an act will shortly be passed, by which it will be made a capital offence for a person either to give or accept a challenge.

A few days ago a schoolmaster of this city, a great enemy to idleness, thinking the old copy, "Laziness will cloath a man with rags," not sufficiently correct, altered it, and gave to one of his scholars thus: "Laziness will *cloath* a man with *nakedness*."

Sept. 23. It is said that Edinburgh castle is ordered to be prepared for the reception of his Danish Majesty, who soon proposes to set out for that capital, and will lodge in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's apartments in the Palace of Holyrood House.

Sir Jeffery Amherst, to whom this country is so much indebted for his services during the late glorious War, has been by our *wise* and *worthy administration* sent to the *plough*; for on Wednesday it was publicly declared at court, that Col. Hotham was appointed to the command of the 15th regiment of foot; and that Major General Gage was honoured with the chief command of the 60th or Royal American regiment!

It is reported that a Nobleman of the first parts and distinction will soon set out in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

It was rumboured yesterday morning, that letters are received from Gibraltar, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded satisfaction of the French Commander in Corsica, for some insults committed on an English ship lately in the Mediterranean.

They write from Leghorn, that a report prevails, that the Genoese had been threatened from a certain quarter, with having all the ships of war in their ports burnt, which are now building there for the French service.

An evening paper says, that the real name of a spirited writer against the dismission of a Great Gentleman, begins with a B and ends with an E, is a Senator of this kingdom, & a native of a neighbouring isle remarkable for its fervent zeal in the glorious cause of Liberty, for which he is a most able and sincere advocate; his oratory in a certain august House flashes like lightning against the sons and ministers of Corruption.

Sept. 26. They write from Leghorn of the 1st instant, that the French continue to make great progress in Corsica, & are preparing to attack Furiani. The reduction of Nouza is very fatal to the Corsicans, not only on account of thirty of their chiefs being made prisoners there, but because it renders the French masters of Cape Corse, which is the richest and most commercial part of the whole island.

This morning his Danish Majesty set out for Bath and Bristol.

The King of Great Britain will accompany his Danish Majesty to Newmarket in the October meeting.

On Friday next there will be a grand masquerade ball at the Opera-house in the Hay-market, at which his Danish Majesty will be present. Two thousand tickets are given out on the occasion.

An evening paper of Saturday last say, that Sir Jeffery Amherst's refusing a pension in lieu of his late government of Virginia, the Right Hon. Gen. Conway offered to resign as Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance in his favor, but Sir Jeffery politely refused it.

We are assured that the person supposed to be alluded to in our paper of the 23d inst. as author of the letters signed Lucius, by saying that his name begins with a B and ends with an E, has not the least title to the honour of that performance.

When a noble Marquis was in a certain high office which has a salary of 40000l. per annum annexed to it, and perquisites, which are computed to upwards of 50,000l. per ann. his Lordship, out of the whole never did nor would accept of more than 1300l. per annum, having too great a regard for his country to accumulate an enormous fortune at its expence.

Great bets are depending at the West end of the town, that there will be a general WAR all over Europe, within twelve months.

Letters by Saturday's mails inform us, that it is not probable the Porte will proceed to extremities against Russia; and that they only mean to demand satisfaction of the Russians for having attacked and seized the town of Balta in Little Tartary, where some Polish Confederates had taken refuge; so that if the Court of Russia refuse not satisfaction on this account, all further troubles will be prevented.

If the Jesuits, to be transported from Corsica in the French flat-bottomed boats which are gone there for that purpose, should not be received at the first port they shall land at, we are told the Marquis de Chavelin has orders from his court to leave them on the naked shore.

There is now living in the town of Hartley in Essex, one Arthur Jackson, a ploughman, aged 107, and his wife, aged 103, who have been married 81 years, and never had a child.

QUERIES *recommended to the Consideration of those Gentlemen who are for vigorous Measures with the Americans.*

1. HAVE the Colonists refused to answer any reasonable requisitions made to their assemblies by the mother country.

2. If they have not refused to grant reasonable aids in the way which they think consistent with Liberty, why must they be stripped of their property without their own consent, and in a way, which they think inconsistent with liberty?

3. What is it for people to be enslaved and tributary, if this is not, viz. To be forced to give up their property at the arbitrary pleasure of persons, to whose authority they have not submitted themselves, nor chosen for the purpose of imposing taxes upon them? Wherein consisted the impropriety of King Charles's demanding ship-money by his sole authority, but in its being an exercise of power by the king, which the people had not given the king? Have the people of America, as the people of Britain, by sending representatives, consented to a power in the British parliament to tax them?

4. Has not the British parliament, by repealing the stamp-act, acknowledged that they judged it improper? Is there any difference between the stamp-act and the act obliging the Americans to pay whatever we please, for articles which they cannot do without, as glass and paper? Is there any difference, as to justice between our treatment of the colonists, and the tyranny of the Carthagenians over their conquered Sardinians, when they obliged them to take all their corn from them, and at whatever price they pleased to set upon it?

5. If that be true, which is commonly said, viz. That the mother country gains two millions a year by the colonists, would it not have been wiser to have gone on quietly in the happy way we were in, till our gains by those rising and flourishing countries should amount to three, four, or five millions a year, than by these new-fashioned vigorous measures to kill the goose which lays golden eggs? Would it not have been better policy, instead of taxing our colonists, to have done whatever we could to enrich them, and encourage them to take off our articles of luxury, on which we put our own price, and thus draw them into paying us a voluntrary tax; then deluge them in blood, ruin their countries, impoverish and distress them, interrupt their commerce, force them on bankruptcy, by which our merchants must be ruined, or tempt them to emigrations, or alliances with our enemies?

6. The late war could not have been carried on without America, nor without Scotland? Have we treated America and Scotland in such a manner as is likely in future wars to encourage their zeal for the common cause? Or is England alone to be the drawcansir of the world, and to bully not only her enemies, but her friends.

7. Are not the subjects of Britain concerned to check a ministry, who, by the rage of heaping taxes on taxes, are only drawing into their own hands more and more wealth and power, while they are hurting the commercial interest of the empire in general, at the same time that, amidst profound peace, the national debt and burthen on the public continue undiminished?

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square,
BOSTON,
Sells at the very lowest Prices,

WINE, neat and genuine as Imported, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, *Viz.*

Choice sterling Madeira at £. 4 O. T. or 8s. sterl. a Gallon, or half-a Dollar by the Bottle.	Choice Mountain Malaga, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malmsey, Fyal or Georges, Fontineac
Port, Claret,	
Choice London Porter,	
Choice old Spirit,	

—&c.—&c.—&c.—

West-India and New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Gentlemen in Town, Masters of Ships, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine *put up in the best Manner, and of the best Kind, and delivered at any Part of the Town.*

Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, & all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

——Cash given for Bottles.——

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Manufactured in Braintree,

And to be Sold by

Charles Miller

On *Minot's T. Bottom*,

Mens plain and mill'd worsted Stockings,
Mill'd Yarn Stockings and Caps,
Mill'd worsted Gloves,
Black & Cloth colour'd Breeches Patterns,
Also to be Sold at the above Place,
New Rice, Philadelphia Flour, Jamaica Sugars, Green Coffee, *Chocolate warranted good*, Race & Ground Ginger, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

Choice CITRON,

To be sold by *Lewis Gray*,
At Store No. 1. *Butler's Row*.
2s/6d. by the Single Pound, and 20s. by the Dozen.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,
The Snow *William & Mary, Richard Blythe*, Master
Will sail in 10 Days.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board, or to *Eleazer Johnson*, at his Store on the Long Wharf. *Nov* 28. 1768.

TO BE LET or SOLD,
A Dwelling House of three Rooms on a Floor, and good Accommodations, behind Mr. *Barber's* Insurance Office.——Enquire at said Office.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely Negro Fellow about 19 Years of Age. Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown*.

Three Chambers in a convenient House, to be Let, to Gentlemen or Ladies who will board or half-board with the Family. Enquire at the Printers.

Taken away from the Ship *John*, last Monday Night, at Mr. *Hancock's* Wharf, a red painted Moses Boat.——Any Person that will give Intelligence of said Boat that she may be found—or bring her back, shall be handsomely rewarded and Charges paid, *John White.*

A Theft.

Whereas on the 19th or 20th Night of November instant, the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open in *Groton*, and from thence was stolen a large Sum of Cash (viz.) four Half Johannes, two Guineas, two Half Ditto, one Pistole mill'd, nine Crowns, a considerable Number of Dollars, with a considerable Quantity of small Silver & Copper, together with a one Bever Hat, about fifteen Yards of Holland, eleven Bandannas, blue Ground with white, twelve red ditto with white, Part of a Piece of Silk Romalls, 1 Pair black Worsted Hose, 1 Strip'd Cap, 8 or 10 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Part of a Piece of red silver'd Ribband, blue & white do. Part of three Pieces of black Sattin Ribband, Part of three Pieces of black Taffety ditto, two Bundles of Razors, Part of 2 Dozen Penknives, Part of 2 Dozen ditto with Seals, Part of 1 Dozen Snuff Boxes, Part of 3 Dozen Shoe Buckles, Part of several Groce of Buttons, one Piece of yellow Ribband, with sundry Articles not yet known of.——Whoever will apprehend the said Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

Groton, Nov. 22. 1768. *Jonas Cutler.*

☞ If any of the above mentioned Articles are offered to Sale, it is desired they may be stop'd with the Thief, and Notice given to said *Cutler* or to the Printers.

TO BE LET,
(On a Lease of 7 Years, or more)
An Iron Forge, or Finery, at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at present two Fire-Places, but another may easily be made, as also a Mill for a Trip-Hammer; there is likewise higher up the Stream Room to build a Grist-Mill.

Also a Farm of about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved; it has thereon a Dwelling House, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-House, a Smith's Shop, and a House for Workmen.

It is well situated for the Sale of Bar-Iron, and for a Store, to supply the Country round with Necessaries. Lies on the Oxford Road from Boston 45 Miles, and from Providence 27 Miles.

N.B. Coal is now making for the Use of said Forge.

For further Particulars enquire of *John Merrett*, near Providence, or of *Samuel Read*, at Uxbridge, near the Premises.

N. B. The whole Premises will be sold reasonable if it suits any one better to buy than to rent them.

To be sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,
Ames's Almanack for 1769.

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Col. Barre, or Bourke. & General Amherst vid. pa. 296 & 303. vid. repeal pa. 411. Vol. I. vid. the Act pa. 53. Vol. I. vid. pa. 735. Vol. I.